(19) Japan Patent Office

(12) Public Patent Disclosure Bulletin (A)

(11) Public Patent Disclosure Bulletin No. H04-143469(43) Public Patent Disclosure Bulletin Date: May 18, 1992

(51) Int. Cl.⁵ F 04 B 27/08

ID code S Internal File Nos.

6907-3H

Request for examination: Not yet requested

Number of claims: 1

(6 pages total)

(54) Title of the Invention compressor

A rotary balance adjusting device of a wobble plate type

(0.1)

(21) Application No.:(22) Filing Date:

H02-265925 October 3, 1990

(72) Inventor:

Mototaka Shidara Zexel Konan Works

39, Oaza Sendai Aza Higashihara

Konan-machi Osato-gun Saitama-ken

Japan

(72) Inventor:

Juetsu Kurosawa

NEC Home Electronics Co., Ltd.

Zexel Konan Works

39 Oaza Sendai Aza Higashihara

Konan-machi Osato-gun Saitama-ken

Japan

(71) Applicant:

Zexel Co., Ltd.

3-23-14 Ikebukuro

Toshima-ku Tokyo-to Japan

(74) Agent

Kazuho Onuki, Patent Attorney

Specification

1. Title of the Invention

A rotary balance adjusting device of a wobble plate type compressor

2. Scope of Patent Claims

A rotary balance adjusting device of a wobble plate type compressor, this being a compressor that provides a rotary member the transmits the rotation of the driving shaft, and a rotary member that interlocks with the former such that it can swing, and that supports a wobble plate that is connected with a piston through the medium of a rod, and that in addition rotates relative to this wobble plate, inside the crank case that is formed on the interior thereof, and that makes variable the swing angle of the above-mentioned wobble plate by adjusting the pressure inside the above-mentioned crankcase with a pressure control valve,

wherein there is provided on the surface of the above-mentioned rotary member a counterweight that can move freely in a direction that varies the distance from the above-mentioned driving shaft, and there is further provided a means for displacing the above-mentioned counterweight along with the change in the swing angle of the above-mentioned wobble plate.

3. Detailed Description of the Invention

(Field of Industrial Application)

The present invention relates to a wobble plate type variable capacity compressor that is employed for the cooling cycle of an air-conditioning device, and relates in particular to an apparatus that adjusts the center of gravity of a rotary member.

(Prior Art)

As shown in Figure 5, conventional wobble plate type variable capacity compressors have a rotary member 9 used for power transmission that rotates together with the driving shaft 7, and a rotary member 11 used for wobble plate support that is linked through the medium of a link mechanism with this rotary member 9, and that can vary the swing angle of the hinge ball 10 that is externally fitted to the driving shaft 7 and that moreover rotates along with the rotation of the rotary member for power transmission, inside the crankcase 4 inside the compressor, and a wobble plate 19 that moves piston 23 is installed through the medium of a bearing on this rotary member 11 so as to allow only swinging.

The device is configured such that the amount of stroke of the piston 23 is large in those cases where the swing angle of the rotary member 11 used for wobble plate support is large, while the amount of stroke conversely becomes smaller in those cases where the swing angle of the rotary member 11 used for wobble plate support is small, ...

... and the swing angle of this rotary member 11 is adjusted by the pressure control valve 32 for adjusting the pressure inside the crankcase.

(Problems that the Invention Attempts to Solve)

However, in general in this kind of compressor, the center of gravity of the rotary members 9 and 11 overall is placed on the shaft center of the driving shaft, so there is provided for example a balance 9a in the position on the side opposite the link mechanism to the driving shaft 7 of the rotary member 9 for power transmission. But even if such a fixed balancer 9a is provided, it is difficult to maintain at all times the center of gravity on the shaft center of the driving shaft 7 relative to the change in the stroke of the piston 23, that is, to the change in the angle of inclination of the rotary member 11 used for wobble plate support.

According to results obtained by actually measuring the balance state of the rotary element relative to the amount of stroke (with the maximum stroke set at 100%), as shown in Figure 3(a), the moment of the side (B) opposite the link mechanism relative to the side (A) on which the link mechanism is located and the driving shaft 7 becomes larger more or less linearly along with the increase of the amount of stroke, but the way in which these vary is not the same, and when these are totaled, as shown in Figure 3(b), the center of gravity of the rotary members 9 and 11 is displaced from the link mechanism to the side opposite this as the amount of stroke becomes larger, and it is impossible to maintain the rotary balance in the entire stroke region.

For this reason, vibration occurs in the compressor itself due to the fact that the center of gravity of the rotary members is displaced from the shaft center of the driving shaft 7, and particularly in the event that this compressor is employed for an automobile air-conditioning device, there is the drawback that the number of vibrations coincides with the number of rotations when the engine is idling, and this causes sympathetic vibration and makes the vehicle's floor vibrate.

Accordingly, this invention takes as its problem the provision of a rotary balance adjusting device of a wobble plate type compressor that solves the above-mentioned problems, and that can maintain the position of the center of gravity of the rotary members overall on the shaft center of the driving shaft by correcting this in response to the amount of stroke, and can thereby prevent or lessen the vibration due to the fact that the center of gravity is displaced from the shaft center.

(Means for Solving the Problems)

Therefore, the gist of this invention is a compressor that provides a rotary member the transmits the rotation of the driving shaft, and a rotary member that interlocks with the former such that it can swing, and that supports a wobble plate that is connected with a piston through the medium of a rod, and that in addition rotates relative to this wobble plate, and that makes variable the swing angle of the above-mentioned wobble plate by adjusting the pressure inside the above-mentioned crankcase with a pressure control valve, inside the crank case that is formed on the interior thereof, wherein there is provided on the surface of the above-mentioned rotary member a counterweight that can move freely in a direction that varies the distance from the above-mentioned driving shaft, and in addition there is provided a means for displacing the above-mentioned

counterweight along with the change in the swing angle of the above-mentioned wobble plate.

(Action)

Therefore, when the swing angle of the wobble plate is changed, the center of gravity of the rotary members overall is changed, but since it is possible to vary the moment of inertia of the rotary members by varying the distance of the counterweight from the driving shaft, it is possible to correct the misalignment between the center of rotation and the center of gravity such that these match, and for this reason, it is possible to attain the above-mentioned problems [sic; should be "purpose"].

(Embodiment)

A description is provided below of an embodiment of this invention by means of diagrams.

In Figure 1, the wobble plate type variable capacity compressor 1 has a cylindrical housing with a bottom 2, a cylinder block 3 is fixed to the open end of this cylindrical housing with a bottom 2, and a crankcase 4 has been composed by surrounding the housing 2 and one end of the cylinder block 3. In addition, a cylinder head 5 has been fixed so that it sandwiches the bulb plate 6 on the other end of the cylinder block 3.

The driving shaft 7 is supported so that it can rotate freely on the above-mentioned housing 2 and cylinder block 3, and on this driving shaft 7, a rotary member 9 used for power transmission composed of a thrust flange that is maintained so that it rotates freely through the medium of a thrust bearing 8 on the housing 2 has been fixed inside the crankcase 4. In addition, on this driving shaft 7, ...

... similarly a rotary member 11 for supporting the wobble plate (discussed below) moves circularly inside the crankcase 4, through the medium of a hinge ball 10 that is loosely fitted externally to this, and is supported such that it swings freely. Then, this rotary member 11 for support is linked through the medium of a link mechanism to the above-mentioned rotary member 9 for power transmission.

This link mechanism is composed by latching such that it slides freely the pin 15 of the arm that is provided on the above-mentioned rotary member 11 used for support, to the long hole 13 of the lug plate that is provided on the above-mentioned rotary member 9 used for power transmission. The long hole 13 is provided such that the sliding of the pin 15 is prevented from the state of maximum inclination of the rotary member to its state of minimum inclination, and particularly in this embodiment, it has been provided such that the distance between the pin 15 and the driving shaft 7 is at a minimum, in the state of maximum inclination.

Then, the shape of these rotary members 9 and 11 is determined beforehand such that by for example providing a balancer 9a on the side opposite the link mechanism to the driving shaft 7 of the rotary member 9 used for power transmission, the center of gravity of the rotary members overall is positioned more or less on the shaft center of the driving shaft 7.

The above-mentioned hinge ball 10 is provided on the periphery of the driving shaft 7, and is configured such that both sides are depressed by a first elastic member 16, one end of which is in contact with the rotary member 9 used for power transmission, and the other end of which is in contact with the tip that is opposed to the rotary member 9 of said hinge ball 10, and a second elastic member 18, one end of which is in contact with the receiving plate 17 that is provided on the driving axis 17, and the other end of which is in contact with the tip that is opposed to the receiving plate 17 of said hinge ball 10, so that movement in an axial direction is allowed thereby.

In addition, the wobble plate 19 is supported such that it can freely move circularly through the medium of radial and thrust bearings 20 and 21 relative to the rotary member 11 used for wobble plate support inside the crankcase and latches through the medium of a slider 22 to the housing 2, and is configured such that only sliding with the above-mentioned hinge ball 11 as the fulcrum is allowed.

A plurality of pistons 23 (for example, 7 in a 7-cylinder compressor) is linked to this wobble plate 19 through the medium of a rod 24. These pistons 23 are inserted such that they can slide freely in the cylinder bores 25 that are formed in the above-mentioned cylinder block 3, and are configured such that a compression chamber is formed in the space surrounded by the tips of the pistons 22 and the cylinder bores 25.

During the intake stroke of a piston 23, the intake valve 26 is opened and the compression chamber is linked to the low pressure chamber 28 that is formed on the cylinder head 5 through the medium of the intake hole 27 that is formed on the valve plate 6, and in addition during the discharge stroke of a piston 23, the discharge valve 29 is opened and similarly the compression chamber is linked to the high pressure chamber 31 that is demarcated from low pressure chamber 28 inside the cylinder head 5 through the medium of the discharge hole 30 that is formed on the valve plate 6. The above-

mentioned low pressure chamber 28 and high pressure chamber 31 are respectively connected to the intake opening and discharge opening (not shown in the figures) that are formed on the cylinder head 5.

In addition, in the compressor 1, a pressure control valve 32 that constitutes the capacity varying means has been inserted and fixed in the control valve insertion hole 33 that is formed on the cylinder head 5. The control valve insertion hole 33 is connected to the crankcase 4 by the linking hole 34 that is formed on the above-mentioned cylinder head 5, valve plate 6 and cylinder block 3 through the medium of this pressure control valve 32, and an intake chamber 35 that links with the above-mentioned low pressure chamber 28 has been formed on the portion that is surrounded by the pressure control valve 32 and the inner surface of the control valve insertion hole 28.

The pressure control valve 32 is equipped with a valve body 36 that adjusts the linked state between the above-mentioned intake chamber 35 and the crankcase 4, a pressure response member 37 that moves the above-mentioned valve body 36 in response to the pressure inside the intake chamber 35, and a solenoid 39 that forcibly moves the above-mentioned valve body 36 by the amount of electricity that is conducted to the electromagnetic coil 38, and is configured such that when the current that flows to the electromagnetic coil rises and the magnetic force of the solenoid 39 increases, a force in the direction that constricts the link between the crankcase 4 and the intake chamber 35 is applied to the valve body 36.

Moreover, a center of gravity adjustment mechanism that moves in response to the movement rotary member 11 used for wobble plate support has been provided on the rotary member 9 used for power transmission. As shown in Figure 2, this center of gravity adjustment mechanism has a rod 41 that rotates the piston that is provided on the lug plate 12 at the center, and is composed by providing a mating ring 42 that is fitted loosely such that it can move circularly on the pin 15 of the above-mentioned arm 14 on one end of the rod 41, ...

... and by providing a counterweight 43 on the other end thereof.

Moreover, whenever the current that flows to the electromagnetic coil 38 is small, the amount of refrigerant gas that leaks from the crankcase 4 to the intake chamber 35 becomes larger, the pressure of the crankcase [4] decreases and the force that acts on the back surface of a piston 23 becomes smaller, the wobble plate 19 moves circularly in the direction where the swing angle becomes larger with the hinge ball 10 as the fulcrum together with the rotary member 11, and the stroke of a piston 23, that is, the capacity of the compressor 1, becomes larger. In such an instance, the pin 15 of the link mechanism is in a position where the long hole 13 recedes from the driving shaft 7 (the position indicated by the solid line in Figure 2), and conversely the counterweight 43 approaches the driving shaft 7.

Compared to this, whenever the current that flows to the electromagnetic coil 38 is large, the amount of refrigerant gas that leaks from the crankcase 4 to the intake chamber 35 becomes smaller, and the pressure of the crankcase 4 increases due to the so-called blow-by gas that flows from the space between the piston 23 and the cylinder bore 25 to the crankcase 4. Then, the force that acts on the rear surface of the piston 23 becomes greater along with the rise of the pressure of this crankcase 4, the wobble plate 19 moves circularly in the direction where the swing angle becomes smaller with the hinge ball 10 as the fulcrum together with the rotary member 11, and the stroke of the piston 23, that is, the capacity of the compressor 1, becomes smaller. In such an instance, the pin 15 of the link mechanism is in a position where the long hole 13 approaches from the driving shaft 7 (the position indicated by the wavy line in Figure 2), and conversely the counterweight 43 recedes from the driving shaft 7.

For this reason, if the center of gravity of the rotary members overall is placed on the shaft center of the driving shaft 7, in the minimum swing angle state of the wobble plate 19, that is, the state where the counterweight 43 recedes the most from the driving shaft 7, then it is possible to correct the center of gravity by the counterweight 43 onto the shaft center of the driving shaft 7 or a position close to this, even assuming that center of gravity of the rotary parts excluding the counterweight 43 moves to the side opposite the link mechanism to the driving shaft 7 as shown in Figure 3(b), in the maximum swing angle state of the wobble plate 19, that is, the state where the counterweight 43 most closely approaches the driving shaft 7. As a result thereof, as shown by the alternate long and short wavy line [sic] in Figure 3(b) it is possible to maintain the center of gravity of the rotary members 9 and 11 on the shaft center of the driving shaft 7, irrespective of the amount of stroke of the piston 23, and smooth rotation of the rotary members is realized.

In Figure 4, another embodiment of this invention is shown. The center of gravity adjusting mechanism provides a pinion 45 on the above-mentioned lug plate 12, and has a rack 46 that meshes with this pinion 45 on the above-mentioned arm 14. In addition, there is provided a rod 48 that slides through the groove 47 that is formed in the radial direction on the above-mentioned rotary member 9 used for power transmission, and that attaches a counterweight 43 to the tip, and a rack 49 that meshes with the above-mentioned pinion 45 is similarly formed on this rod 48, and it is configured such that the

rod 48 is moved in the radial direction of the driving shaft 7 by the tilt of the rotary member 11 used for wobble plate support.

The same numbers of the key have been used for those parts that are the identical to those in the above-mentioned embodiment, and a description of these is omitted here.

Therefore, in this kind of constitution as well, when the amount of stroke of the piston 23 becomes smaller, the inclination of the rotary member 11 becomes smaller, and the piston 23 slides through the long hole 13 such that the arm 14 approaches the driving shaft 7, so the pinion 45 rotates due to the rack 46 of the arm 14, and the rod 48 is moved such that it makes the counterweight 43 of the tip thereof recede from the driving shaft 7. For this reason, as in the above-mentioned embodiment, it is possible to prevent the movement of the center of gravity of the rotary members 9 and 11 that occurs when the amount of stroke becomes larger by adjusting the distance of the counterweight 43 from the driving shaft 7.

(Effects of the Invention)

As described above, according to this invention, since it is possible to control the stroke of the pistons, that is, the moving of the center of gravity of the rotary members overall from the rotational center along with the change of the swing angle of the wobble plate, by adjusting the distance of the wobble plate from the driving shaft, it is possible to prevent or lessen the vibration.

4. Brief Description of the Diagrams

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Figure 1 is a section that shows a wobble plate type compressor for this invention. Figure 2 is an enlarged section of the features in Figure 1 that shows the rotary balance adjusting device of the compressor. Figure 3 is a characteristic line figure that shows the balanced state of the rotary members with the stroke of the pistons. Figure 4 is a section that shows another embodiment of the rotary balance adjusting device for this invention. Figure 5 is a section that shows a conventional wobble plate type compressor.

- 1... Wobble plate type compressor
- 9, 11... Rotary members
- 19... Wobble plate
- 23... Piston
- 24... Rod
- 32... Pressure control valve
- 43... Counterweight

Patent Applicant

Zexel Co., Ltd.

Agent

Kazuho Onuki, Patent Attorney

Figure 1

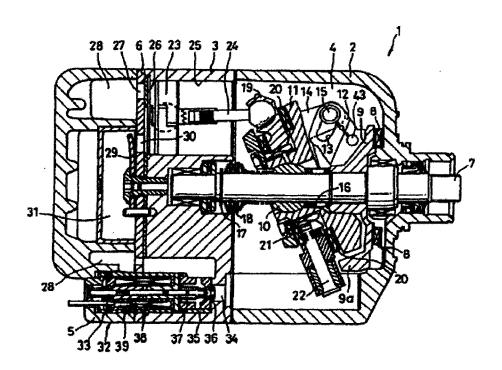
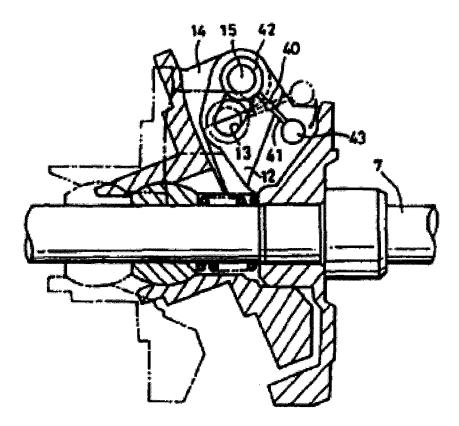


Figure 2



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Figure 3

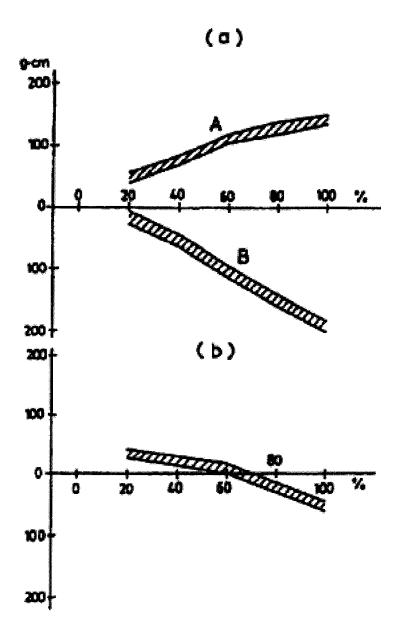


Figure 4

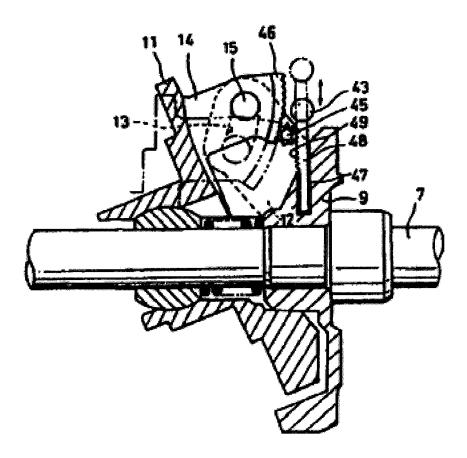
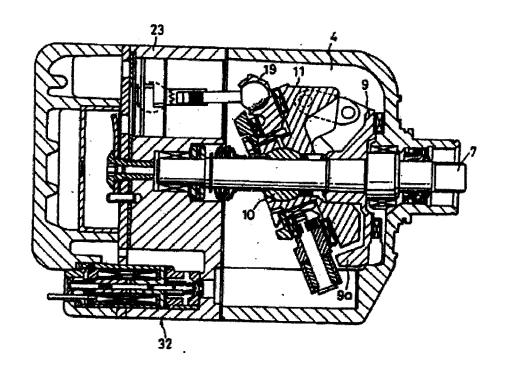


Figure 5



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⑩ 日本国特許庁(JP)

① 特許出願公開

⑫ 公 開 特 許 公 報(A)

平4-143469

®Int. Cl. 5

識別記号

庁内整理番号

❸公開 平成4年(1992)5月18日

F 04 B 27/08

S 6907-3H

審査請求 未請求 請求項の数 1 (全6頁)

❷発明の名称

ワブルブレート型コンプレツサの回転バランス調節装置

②特 願 平2-265925

②出 願 平2(1990)10月3日

@発明者 設楽

需 孝

埼玉県大里郡江南町大字千代字東原39番地 株式会社ゼク

セル江南工場内

⑩発 明 者 黒 沢

寿 悦

埼玉県大里郡江南町大字千代字東原39番地 株式会社ゼク

セル江南工場内

⑪出 願 人 株式会社ゼクセル

東京都豊島区東池袋3丁目23番14号

码代 理 人 弁理士 大貫 和保

明 細 書

1. 発明の名称

ワブルプレート型コンプレッサの回転バランス 調節装置

2. 特許請求の範囲

内部に形成されたクランク室内に、駆動軸の回転を伝達する回転部材と、これに揺動可能に連結し、ロッドを介してピストンと接続されたワブルプレートを支持すると共にこのワブルプレートに対して回転する回転部材とを設け、前記クランク室内の圧力を圧力制御弁にて調節することにより前記ワブルプレートの揺動角を可変させるワブルプレート型コンプレッサにあって、

前記回転部材の表面に前記駆動軸からの距離を変化させる方向に移動自在なカウンタウエイトを設けると共に、前記ワブルプレートの揺動角の変更に伴って前記カウンタウエイトを変位させる手段を設けたことを特徴とするワブルプレート型コンプレッサの回転パランス調節装置。

3. 発明の詳細な説明

(産業上の利用分野)

この発明は、空調装置の冷房サイクル等に用いられるワブルプレート型の可変容量コンプレッサ に係り、特に回転部材の重心を調節する装置に関 する。

(従来の技術)

従来のワブルプレート型の可変容量コンプレッタは、第5図に示されるように、コンプレッタ内部のクランク室4に、駆動軸7と共に回転する動力伝達用の回転部材9とこの回転部材9とリンク機構を介して連結され、駆動軸7に外嵌されたヒンジボール10を介して撮動角を可変できると共に動力伝達用の回転部材11を有し、この回転部材11にピストン23を動かすワブルプレート19が揺動のみを許すようにベアリングを介して取付けられている。

ワブルプレート支持用の回転部材 1 1 の揺動角度が大きい場合にはピストン 2 3 のストローク量が大きく、逆に、ワブルプレート支持用の回転部

材11の揺動角が小さい場合にはストローク量が 小さくなり、この回転部材11の揺動角は、クランク室内の圧力を調節する圧力制御弁32によっ て調節されるようになっている。

(発明が解決しようとする課題)

しかしながら、一般にこの種のコンプレッサにおいては、回転部材 9 、1 1 全体の重心を駆動軸 7 の軸心上におくために、例えば動力伝達用の回転部材 9 の駆動軸 7 に対してリンク機構と反対側の位置にバランサ 9 a を設けたりするが、このような固定したバランサ 9 a を設けても、ピストン 2 3 のストロークの変化、即ち、ワブルプレート支持用の回転部材 1 1 の傾斜角の変化に対して常に重心を駆動軸 7 の軸心上に維持するのは困難である。

実際にストローク量(最大ストロークを100%とする。)に対する回転要素のバランス状態を 測定した結果によれば、第3図(a)に示すように、 リンク機構がある側(A)と駆動軸7に対してリ ンク機構と反対の側(B)のモーメントは、スト

(課題を解決するための手段)

(作用)

したがって、ワブルプレートの揺動角が変更されると回転部材の全体としての重心が変更されるが、カウンタウエイトの駆動軸からの距離を変えることにより回転部材の慣性モーメントを変える

ローク量の増加に伴ってほぼ線形的に大きくなるが、その変化のしかたは同じではなく、これらを合計した場合に、第 3 図(b)に示すように、ストローク量が大きくなるに従って回転部材 9 、1 1 全体の重心がリンク機構の側からこれと反対の側へ移行してゆき、すべてのストローク域で回転バランスをとるのは不可能であった。

このため、回転部材の重心が駆動軸 7 の軸心上からずれることによりコンプレッサ自体に振動が発生し、特にこのコンプレッサを自動車用空調装置に用いる場合には、コンプレッサの振動数がエンジンのアイドル時の回転数と一致し、共振を起こして車両のフロアを振動させる欠点があった。

そこで、この発明においては、上記欠点を解消し、回転部材全体の重心の位置を、ストローク量に応じて補正することにより駆動軸の軸心上に維持させ、重心が回転中心からずれることによる振動を防止または小さくすることができるワブルプレート型コンプレッサの回転バランス調節装置を提供することを課題としている。

ことができるので、回転中心と重心とのずれを補 正して一致させることができ、そのため、上記課 顕を達成することができるものである。

(実施例)

以下、この発明の実施例を図面により説明する。 第1図において、ワブルプレート型の可変容量 コンプレッサ1は、有底筒状のハウジング2を有 し、このハウジング2の開口端にシリンダブロック3が固定され、ハウジング2とシリンダブロック3の一端とに囲まれてクランク室4が構成されている。また、シリンダブロック3の他端には、シリンダヘッド5がバルブプレート6を挟んで固定されている。

駆動軸 7 は、上記ハウジング 2 とシリンダブロック 3 とに回転自在に支持されており、この駆動軸 7 には、ハウジング 2 にスラストベアリング 8 を介して回転自在に維持されたスラストフランジから成る動力伝達用の回転部材 9 がクランク室 4 内に固定されている。また、駆動軸 7 には、これに殺く外依されたヒンジボール 1 0 を介して、同

じくクランク室4内で後述するワブルプレートを 支持するための回転部材11が回動、揺動自在に 支持されている。そして、この支持用の回転部材 11は、前記動力伝達用の回転部材9にリンク機 構を介して連結されている。

このリンク機構は、前記動力伝達用の回転部材 9 に設けられたラグ板の長孔 1 3 に、前記支持用 の回転部材 1 1 に設けられたアーム 1 4 のピン15 を摺動可能に係止して構成されており、長孔 1 3 は、回転部材 1 1 の最大傾斜状態から最小傾斜状態にわたってピン 1 5 の摺動が妨げられないように設けられ、特にこの実施例においては、最大傾斜状態において、ピン 1 5 と駆動軸 7 との距離が最大となり、最小傾斜状態において、ピン15と駆動軸 7 との距離が最小になるように設けられている。

そして、これら回転部材9,11は、例えば動力伝達用の回転部材9の駆動軸7に対してリンク機構と反対側にバランサ9aを設ける等して、回転部材全体の重心が駆動軸7の軸心上にほぼ位置

成されたシリンダボア25に摺動自在に挿入されており、ピストン22の端部とシリンダボア25とに囲まれた空間で圧縮室が形成されるようになっている。

圧縮室は、ピストン23が吸入行程にある場合には、吸入弁26が開かれてバルブプレート6に形成された吸入孔27を介してシリンダへ、ド5に形成された低圧室28と連通し、吐出弁29が開かれて同じくバルブプレート6に形成された全28かれた高圧室31と連通する。上記低圧室28と高圧室31とは、シリンダへ、ド5に形定なれた吸入口と吐出口(図示せず。)にそれぞれ接続されている。

また、コンプレッサ1には、容量可変手段を構成する圧力制御弁32がシリンダヘッド5に形成された制御弁挿入孔33に挿入固定されている。 制御弁挿入孔33は、この圧力制御弁32を介して前記シリンダヘッド5、バルププレート6及び するよう予め形状が決定されている。

前記とンジボール 1 0 は、駆動軸 7 の周囲に設けられ、その一端が動力伝達用の回転部材 9 に、他端が該ヒンジボール 1 0 の回転部材 9 と対向する端部に当接する第 1 の弾性部材 1 6 と、一端が駆動軸 7 に設けられた受板 1 7 に、他端が該ヒンジボール 1 0 の受板 1 7 と対向する端部に当接する第 2 の弾性部材 1 8 とにより両側が押圧され、軸方向への移動を許すようになっている。

また、ワブルプレート19は、クランク室内で ワブルプレート支持用の回転部材11に対してラ ジアル及びスラストベアリング20、21を介し て回動自在に支持され、ハウジング2に対しては スライダ22を介して係合し、前記ヒンジボール 11を支点として揺動のみが許されるようになっ ている。

このワプルプレート19には、複数のピストン23 (例えば7気筒のコンプレッサにおいては7ケ)がロッド24を介して連結されている。これらピストン23は、前記シリンダブロック3に形

シリンダブロック3に形成された連通孔34によりクランク室4に接続され、圧力制御弁32と制御弁挿入孔33の内面とで囲まれた部分には、前記低圧室28と連通する吸入室35が形成されている。

圧力制御弁32は、前記吸入室35とクランク室4との連通状態を調節する弁体36と、吸入室35内の圧力に応じて前記弁体36を動かす圧力応動部材37と、前記弁体36を電磁コイル38への通電量により強制的に動かすソレノイド39とを備えており、電磁コイル38に流れる電流が上昇してソレノイド39の磁力が増大すると、クランク室4と吸入室35との連通を絞る方向の力が弁体36に働くようになっている。

さらに、前記動力伝達用の回転部材9にはワブルプレート支持用の回転部材11と連動する重心調節機構が設けられている。この重心調節機構は第2図にも示すように、ラグ板12に設けられたピボット40を中心に回転する杆41を有し、杆41の一端に前記アーム14のピン15に回動可

能に綴く外嵌する嵌合リング42を設けると共に 他端にカウンタウエイト43を設けて構成されて いる

これに対して、電磁コイル38に流れる電流が 大きい時には、クランク室4から吸入室35へ漏れる冷媒ガスが少なくなり、ピストン23とシリンダボア25との間からクランク室4へ漏れるいわゆるブローバイガスによりクランク室4の圧力

これに近い位置に補正することができる。その結果、第3図(b)の一点波線で示されるように、ピストン23のストローク量にかかわらず回転部材9,11の重心を駆動軸7の軸心上に維持させておくことができ、回転部材の滑らかな回転が実現されるものである。

第4図において、この発明の他の実施例が示され、重心調節機構は、前記ラグ板12にピニオン45を設け、前記アーム14の先端にこのピニオンン45と噛み合うラック46を有している。また形はされた溝47を摺動し、先端にカウンタウエイトは3をつけた杆48を設け、この杆48に形成してカーンがようと噛み合うラック49を形成してカーブルプレート支持用の回転材11の傾動により杆48が駆動軸7の径方向へ動かされるようになっている。

尚、前記実施例と同じ部分は、同一箇所に同一 番号を付して説明を省略する。

したがって、このような構成においても、ピス

が増大する。そして、このクランク室4の圧力の上昇に伴ってピストン23の背面に作用する力が大きくなり、ワブルプレート19が回転部材11と共にヒンジボール10を支点として揺動角度が小さくなる方向に回動し、ピストン23のストローク、即ちコンプレッサ1の容量が小さくなる。このような場合には、リンク機構のピン15が長孔13の駆動軸7に近づく位置(第2図の波線で示す位置)にあり、カウンタウエイト43が駆動軸7から遠ざかる。

このため、ワブルプレート19の最小揺動角状態、つまり最もカウンタウエイト43が駆動軸7から遠ざかる状態において、回転部材9、11全体の重心を駆動軸7の軸心上にしておけば、ワブルプレート19の最大揺動角状態、つまり最もカウンタウエイト43を除く回転部分の重心が、第3図(h)のように駆動軸7に対してリンク機構と反対側に移動したとしても、カウンタウエイト43により重心を駆動軸7の軸心上もしくは

トン23のストローク量が小さくなって、回転部材11の傾斜が小さくなり、アーム14が駆動軸7に近づくようにピン15が長孔13を摺動するので、アーム14のラック46によりウェイト43を駆動軸7から遠さけるように切かった場合に生じる回転部材9,11の重が大きくなった場合に生じる回転部材9,11の重が大きの距離を調節することによって防ぐことができるものである。

(発明の効果)

以上述べたように、この発明によれば、ピストンのストローク、即ち、ワブルブレートの揺動角の変更に伴って回転部材全体の重心が回転中心から移動するのを、カウンタウエイトの駆動軸からの距離を調節することによって抑えることができるので、振動を防止または小さくすることができるものである。

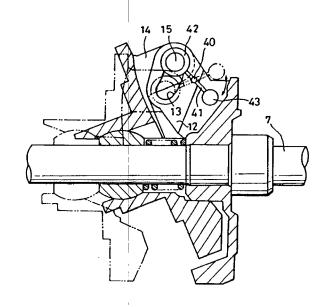
4. 図面の簡単な説明

第1図はこの発明に係るワブルプレート型コンプレッサを示す断面図、第2図はコンプレッサの回転バランス調節装置を表わす同上における要部を拡大した断面図、第3図はピストンのストロークと回転部材のバランス状態を表わした特性線図、第4図はこの発明に係る回転バランス調節装置の他の実施例を示す断面図、第5図は従来のワブルプレート型コンプレッサを示す断面図である。

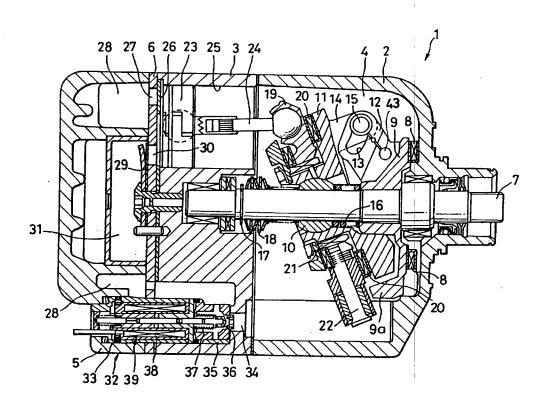
1 · · · ワブルプレート型コンプレッサ、9,11 · · · 回転部材、19 · · · ワブルプレート、23 · · · ピストン、24 · · · ロッド、32 · · · 圧力制御弁、43 · · · カウンタウエイト。

特 許 出 願 人 株式会社ゼクセル 代理人 弁理士 大 貫 和 保

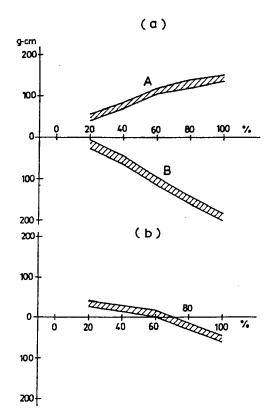
第2図

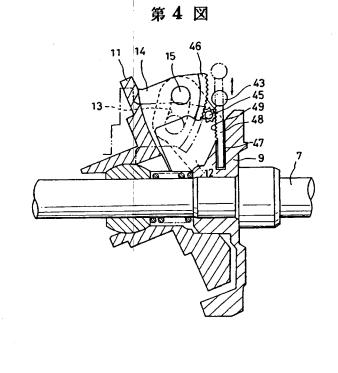


第1凶

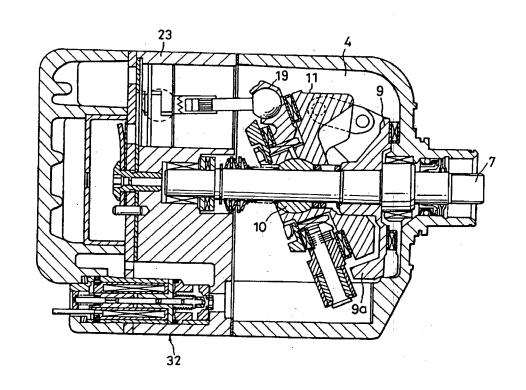


第3図





第5図



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TRANSLATOR'S DECLARATION:

September 6, 2005

I, John Kevin Marchioro, hereby declare:

That I possess advanced knowledge of the Japanese and English languages and that the attached patent translation is accurate and reflects the meaning and intention of the original text.

John Kevin Marchioro

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